

# AN ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN SUMBAWANESE

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## ABSTRAK

**Abstract:** This research aimed to investigate the imperative sentences in Sumbawane used by the participants in informal conversation based on the types, functions, and markers. As the sample, this research taken ten participants who were the native speakers of Sumbawane. In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative method. The data were taken through observation, video recorder, and field note. This research found that the types of imperative sentences in Sumbawane are positive and negative imperative sentences. Positive imperative sentences divided into two such as positive imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address and positive imperative sentences without a noun as a direct address. While one is also divided into two, there are negative imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address and negative imperative sentence without a noun as a direct address. From all of the types of imperative sentences, the participants tend to use the positive imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address as their daily sentences in conversation. It also found that there are seven functions of imperative sentences in Sumbawane such as imperative sentences as command, imperative sentences as request, imperative sentences as invitation, imperative sentences as suggestion, imperative sentences as advice, imperative sentences as prohibition, and imperative sentences as compulsion. However, the participants tend to use the imperative sentences as command in their conversation. The last, based on the seven markers all of imperative sentence, Sumbawa people all of them, but they dominantly used command markers of imperative sentences in their daily conversation.

**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kalimat-kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Sumbawa yang digunakan masyarakat dalam percakapan informal berdasarkan jenis, fungsi, dan penanda. Sebagai sample, penelitian ini melibatkan sepuluh partisipan penutur asli bahasa Sumbawa. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data penelitian diperoleh dengan cara observasi, video rekaman, dan catatan lapangan. Hasil penelitian ini bahwa bentuk kalimat imperatif dalam bahasa Sumbawa terdiri dari kalimat imperatif positif dan negatif. Kalimat imperatif positif dibagi menjadi dua yaitu kalimat imperatif menggunakan kata benda untuk panggilan langsung dan kalimat imperatif tidak menggunakan kata benda untuk panggilan secara langsung. Hal ini sama halnya dengan ungkapan kalimat imperatif negatif. Dari sekian bentuk kalimat imperatif, orang sumbawa cenderung menggunakan kalimat imperatif positif menggunakan kata benda dengan panggilan secara langsung ketika berkomunikasi sehari-hari. Ditemukan juga bahwa ada tujuh fungsi kalimat imperatif dalam bahasa Sumbawa yaitu kalimat imperatif untuk umum, meminta, mengundang, saran, nasehat, larangan, dan mewajibkan. Akan tetapi orang sumbawa cenderung menggunakan kalimat imperatif umum ketika berkomunikasi. Dari aspek penanda kalimat imperatif, orang Sumbawa menggunakan semua penanda tersebut, namun penanda perintah dalam kalimat imperatif adalah yang paling digunakan oleh masyarakat dalam percakapan sehari-hari.

## A. INTRODUCTION

In the world, language is an important part in human's living especially in communication because it is used and needed every day. Without language, all of people will not be able to communicate to others because language can convey something to other people such as ideas, thoughts, opinions, and feelings (Septiningsih, 2010), (Rosyidi, 2015). Chair in Syafruddin (2010) states that language is used to

deliver ideas, emotion, and desires because language is communication method (Syafruddin, 2010). From this statement, we can get point that all of the ideas, feelings, emotions and desires can be delivered by using the language. The communication will be proceed smoothly and well when the language is used well (Mbeti, 2010). However during a conversation, there are some difficulties in language

learning may deter on understanding between the speaker and interlocutor (Jary & Kissine, 2019).

Language means instrument in human communication. Those people go to college or universities and learn about language intensively. Besides, they take up a language course in order to master a language that they learn. Language is related to linguistics specifically, language is the study of linguistics. According to Parker in Kurniawati (2013) "Linguistics is the study of psychological system of language, such as the intuitiveness to produce and interpret utterances in the language" (Kurniawati, 2013). There had many subjects in English that could be learnt such as phonology, semantics, and syntax. Syntax is the study about sentence. Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words (Ahn, 2014). The writer got the point that syntax talked about how the words become a sentence. In this case words are very important in forming a sentence. Those learning syntax can contribute to the description of a sentence forming (Nirmala, Singh, & Rani, 2014).

A sentence is a group of word at least consisting of a subject and predicated which propose an idea. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a sentence had an idea and contains a subject and predicated (Hardika, 2014). Besides, the sentences can be divided into four parts, i.e. Interrogative sentence, declarative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence. Imperative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a command that finished by full stop (Agung Tribawa, Putra Yadnya, & Ida Setianingsih, 2018).

The main study in this research is the imperative sentences because the writer wants to study the knowledge about the imperative sentences in Sumbawane. This study is really important to be conducted because it will provide benefits to the readers. Therefore, they will acknowledge about imperative sentence of Sumbawane which is based on its functions, markers, and types. This research also will aid the teacher to support teaching and learning in the school or wherever especially in Sumbawane.

Sumbawane is a language spoken in the Western part of Sumbawa Island in Indonesia. In terms of linguistics, Sumbawa language is allied with Sasaknese. Both of these languages are a group in the Balinese-SasakneseSumbawane language family, which in turn belongs to a group of "North and East" in the Malay-Sumbawane group (Kasadana, 2017). From the explanation above, it given information about Sumbawane which was not only accepted as a unifying language among inhabitants of the former Sultanate of Sumbawa, but also useful as a medium

that facilitates the local culture supported by most of its users. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct this research about imperative sentences in Sumbawane based on the types, functions, and markers.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative research. This research aims at finding the types, functions, and markers of imperative sentences in Sumbawane. The research conducted in Cempaka Putih village, Empang subdistrict of Sumbawa Besar regency. In collecting the data, the researcher undertook the following procedure namely: (1) Observation. In this study, the researcher did direct observation in five different houses when the member of their family doing the conversation, then would be selected by the researcher about the topics that containing of type, features and function of imperative sentences. The instruments that would be used in this study were video recording, and note taking. The data obtained were processed and analyzed by these following steps namely: (1) Data obtained from observation in five different houses. The researcher observed their activities first and then followed their conversation. From this step, the researcher known about the participants and situation in the places and the researcher got the information to support collecting the data; (2) Data in form of video recording was transcribed by the researcher; (3) Data from note taking was arranged by the researcher in form of the text; (4) Then, the researcher has classified the types, function, and markers of imperative sentences in Sumbawane to answer the research questions as stated in the previous chapter.

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents the results about the types, functions, and markers of imperative sentences in Sumbawane. The results of research can be seen in the section below:

### 1. The Type of Imperative Sentences in Sumbawane.

Imperative sentence in Sumbawane divided into two types, first, positive imperative Sentences, second is negative imperative Sentences.

#### a. Positive Imperative Sentences

Based on the results of research that has been discussed in the previous part, the researcher found some positive imperative sentences which divided into positive imperative sentence with a name and positive imperative sentence without a name.

- 1) Positive Imperative Sentence with a Noun as a Direct Address

In the use of these positive imperative sentences, the speaker called the hearer's name as the noun. This is done to compress the hearer to obey what the speaker said as can be seen in the following example:

[1] *Indri, ete ai!* (Indri, take the water!)

In its application, Indri as the name of the participant so that, it can be concluded that the speaker emphasized to Indri in order to follow what has been commanded to Indri in order to take water.

## 2) Positive Imperative Sentence without a Noun as a Direct Address

In Sumbawanese, the command can be used without a noun. From the result of research, there are thirteen positive imperative sentences without noun as a direct address for example:

[2] *angket pemopo!* (Lift the laundry!)

The example above is very clear even without a noun. The hearer has understood the command given by speaker.

## b. Negative Imperative Sentences

Negative imperative sentences used when the speaker forbids the hearer from doing something. Negative imperative sentences are marked with the words **na**, **no**, and **man**. From the three words, can be concluded by the researcher that negative imperative sentences is a sentence that was given by the speaker to the hearer. Same as positive imperative sentences, negative imperative sentences were also divided into two kinds namely, negative imperative sentences with a name and negative imperative sentences without a name.

### 1) Negative Imperative Sentences with a Noun as a Direct Address

Based on the result of research, the researcher found five negative imperative sentences with a noun. Negative imperative sentences with a noun used to prohibit the hearer with mention the hearer's name. It can be seen in the following example:

[3] *Na manang nan kau Naja!* (do not stand there, Naja!)

Based on the example number [3], **Naja** is the hearer's name that function as subject. In this sentence, position of name is in the end the sentence as an explanation for the sentence that the speaker is talking to **Naja**.

### 2) Negative Imperative Sentence without a Noun as a Direct Address

Negative imperative sentence in Sumbawanese can be also without noun as a direct address. This sentence is used when the

speaker forbids the hearer to not do something, but the speaker does not mention the hearer's name because the hearer has understood that the prohibition is addressed to him, as explained bellow:

[4] *Na lalo ko ana!* (**do not** go there)

The sentence above explains that the speaker forbids the hearer to go somewhere for any reason. It is clear that the sentence above do not contain the hearer's name, it indicates that the sentence is imperative sentence without a name.

## 2. The Function of Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese

In this part, there are seven functions of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese. Based on the functions above, it clasified the result of research into each these functions.

### a. Imperative Sentences as Command

The researcher found five imperative sentences in Sumbawanese that function as a command. For example of imperative sentences as command can be seen in the following sentence:

[5] *Ete ai!* (take a water!)

The command in number [5] used by the speaker when they sit in their house. Both of command used by the speaker that older than the hearer so that in the conversation number [5] the speaker are not used the word **ngaro or eneng tulung** which is translated in English mean **please**.

### b. Imperative Sentences as Request

In Sumbwanese, request is when the speaker asks for something either asking for the thing or asking for help to the hearer. It can be seen in the following explanations:

[6] *ngaro antat kaji ko sekolah* (take me to the school, **please**)

The sentence above explains that the speaker asks the hearer to take her to school. The word **ngaro** in English means **please**, the word **ngaro** is used by the speaker who needs help from the hearer so that the speaker gives request by using the polite word. Generally, the word **ngaro** used by the young people to the old people.

### c. Imperative Sentences as Invitation

Imperative sentences as invitation is one of the function of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese used by the speaker aimed to gave the command to hearer by inviting them, and the speaker expected to the hearer to attend the spraker's invitation. It can be seen bellow:

[7] *Sila mo tama abe!* (**please**, come inside)

Based on the two sentences above, the speaker invites the hearer in two ways, the first way indicated by number [7] that the speaker invites the hearer to come to the speaker's house. The sentences above, show that the speaker invite the hearer in polite way it is indicated by the word *sila*.

#### d. Imperative Sentences as Suggestion

In this case, the suggestion is used by the speaker when the speaker gave suggestions and ideas to the hearer. Based on the results of the study, the researcher found three sentences that serve as imperative sentences as suggestion, it can be seen in the following section:

[8] *Sole motor tau ana ne!* (**you had better** to borrow they motorcycle!)

The third sentence above was an idea that was delivered by the speaker to the hearer to get a solution of the problems he faced. Based on the three explanation above, can be concluded that sentences above is imperative sentences functioned as suggestion because the sentences above give the suggest and an idea to the hearer by adding the word *ne* as a clarification of sentence. The word *ne* explains the more better idea that had given to the hearer.

#### e. Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese as Advice

In Sumbawanese, advice used when the speaker gives advice to the hearer and the speaker hopes that the hearer follows it. In this point, the researcher found two imperative sentences in Sumbawanese functioned as advice, as the following explanation:

[9] *Bernang mo!* (take a **rest**!)

Sentence number [9] states that the speaker gives advice to the hearer to take a rest, and the hearer was emphasized to follow the speaker's advice. The Opinion is the advice given by the speaker to the hearer in order to the hearer gets the solutions of the problem.

#### f. Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese as Prohibition

Prohibition is one of the functions of imperative sentences used when the speaker forbids the other person from doing something based on the speaker means. This type of imperative sentences is related to negative imperative sentences that using the words *no*, *man*, and *na*. Based on the results of the study, it was found four sentences included in the function of imperative sentences as prohibition.

[10] *Na nan luk!* (**do not** be like that!)

In Sumbawanese, prohibition is used by the speaker to prohibit and prevent the hearer not to do the bad thing.

From the explanation of the sentences above, it can be concluded that the prohibition sentence used by the speaker aims to prevent something bad happened.

#### g. Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese as Compulsion

Imperative sentences in Sumbawanese have different functions, one of those functioned as compulsion. Based on the result of research, compulsion in Sumbawanese was used when the speaker asked by giving emphasis to the hearer so that he/she followed what the speaker was asking. In this case, the researcher classified two sentences as the results of research based on imperative sentences that functioned as compulsion. It can be discussed as follow:

[11] *Harus mu ete mixer ana!* (**you must** take the mixer!)

The sentence number [11] describes the meaning of necessity. Therefore, the speaker uses the sentence to ask the hearer in order for the hearer to carry out the speaker's command without any reason.

### 3. Markers of Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese

Based on the functions of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese described above, the markers of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese are divided into seven namely, markers in command, markers in request, marker in invitation, markers in prohibition, and markers in compulsion.

#### a. Markers in Command

In command, there are four markers found in this research such as *sentek*, *angket*, *ete*, *olo*. Those markers are mentioned at the beginning of the sentence as described below:

[12] *Sentek galang bao korsi!* (**put** the pillow on the chair!)

The sentence above is marked with the word *sentek*. The sentence used by the speaker when the speaker asked the hearer to put a pillow on a chair. If the word *sentek* is omitted, then the sentence will not become imperative sentences as command in other words the sentence will be a statement sentence.

#### b. Marker in Request

In request, there are four markers found by the researcher based on the results of research that was marked with the word *tabe*, *ngeneng tulung*, and *ngaro*. In Sumbawanese, there are three markers found in this research and the

markers located at the beginning of a sentence as the explanation below:

[13] *tabe ete gula!* (take sugar, **please!**)

Based on the marker of the sentence above, the researcher concluded that the marker of imperative sentences as requests and it located at the beginning of a sentence and followed by a verb.

#### c. Marker in Invitation

Based on the results of the research described on the previous page related to the function of imperative sentences as invitation, the researcher found two markers in invitation. It can be seen in the following section:

[14] *silā mo tama, abe!* (**please**, come inside, grandma!)

The sentence above has the same meaning and purpose of invitation. Sentence number [14] is marked with the word *silā* which in English mean **please**.

#### d. Marker in Suggestion

In the previous explanation, the researcher has explained the purpose of suggestion in Sumbawane. In this case, the researcher simply explains the marker of the imperative sentence in suggestion used in Sumbawane. In this case, there is one marker found by the researcher that was **ne**. It can be seen as follow:

[15] *sole motor Romi ne!* (**you had better** to borrow Romi's motorcycle)

The sentence above illustrates that the speaker gives suggestion to the hearer by adding the word **ne** behind the sentence. If the word **ne** is omitted, the sentences above become an imperative sentence that functions as a command. Therefore, the use of the sentence above by omitting the word **ne** is not suitable for use in the context of giving suggestion because the speaker intends to give suggestion to hearer, then the speaker adds **ne** at the end of the sentence to avoid misunderstanding.

#### e. Marker in Advice

In Sumbawane, imperative sentence as advice is also used in daily life. Based on the results of the study, the researcher found two words as markers of imperative sentences in advice such as *sabar*.

[16] *sabar mo!* (**be patient!**)

Marker in advice is indicated by the number [16] is a word *sabar*. In fact, the word *sabar* can also be connected with other sentences and can also be used without a complementary sentence. Based on the results of research that has been classified by the researcher, the word *sabar* in English means **be patient**.

#### f. Marker in Prohibition

In Sumbawane, there are three markers that has been found by the hearer in prohibition such as **na**. The three markers are used by the speaker when the speaker forbids the hearer from doing something. It can be seen in the section below:

[17] *na nan luk!* (**do not** be like that!)

The sentences above indicate that the speaker give the command in the prohibition form. Sentence [17] is marked with the word **na** which equally means prohibition and aims to prevent the occurrence of something bad.

#### g. Marker in Compulsion

This section discusses the marker of imperative sentence in compulsion. The researcher found a marker that was contained in the imperative sentence as compulsion based on the results of research such as the explanation below:

[18] *harus mu lalo petang ta!* (**you must** take it tonight!)

The sentence above, explains that the speaker asks the hearer to go out at night for something. The sentence above is marked with the word *harus* which in English means **must**. The word *harus* intend to give the pressure to the hearer in order to the hearer want to follow the speaker's command without any rejection.

### D. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the imperative sentences in Sumbawane:

First, the types of imperative sentences in Sumbawane is used by people in Sumbawa are positive imperative sentences and negative imperative sentences. Positive imperative sentences divided into two, i.e. positive imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address and positive imperative sentences without a noun as a direct address. Same as the positive imperative sentences, the negative imperative sentences also divided into two, there are negative imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address and negative imperative sentence without a noun as a direct address. From all of the types of imperative sentences in Sumbawane, the participants tend to use the positive imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address as their daily sentences in conversation, it is proved by the number of the positive imperative sentences with a noun as a direct address.

Second, there are seven functions of imperative sentences in Sumbawane are used by people in Sumbawa such as imperative sentences as command, imperative sentences as request, imperative

sentences as invitation, imperative sentences as suggestion, imperative sentences as advice, imperative sentences as prohibition, and imperative sentences as compulsion. Based on the seven functions of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese, the participants tend to use the imperative sentences as command in their conversation. It is proved by the number of sentences which consist of five imperative sentences as command.

The last is about the markers of imperative sentences in Sumbawanese which divided into seven parts such as marker in command, marker in request, marker in invitation, marker in suggestion, marker in advice, marker in prohibition, and marker in compulsion. From all of the markers explained only command markers are dominantly used by the people in Sumbawa, it is proved by the number of the markers that mentioned by the participants which consist of five markers in command as their daily conversation.

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